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SOURCE 1953 Ching-chi Nien-pao (The 1953 Economic Yearbook).

[Comment: This report summarizes an article entitled "Glorious Achievements of New China During the Past Year in the Field of Financial and Economic Reconstruction" by Shen Ho and published in the pro-Communist yearbook, 1953 Ching-chi Nien-pao (The 1953 Economic Yearbook) dated 2 February 1953. It presents estimated receipts and expenditures, agricultural and industrial production, and domestic and foreign trade of China for 1952.]

Using 1951 as the base year, receipts and expenditures for 1952 are estimated at 141.66 percent and 155.52 percent, respectively. Farm tax was expected to reach 8.6 percent, and private enterprise tax, 10.1 percent of the total receipts. It was estimated that over 50 percent of the total government expenditures for 1952 would be for economic construction and educational development.

Commodity prices have leveled off since 1949. Using March 1950 as the base month, the price of commodities for December 1950 was 88.60 percent; for September 1951, 101.30 percent; for December 1951, 100.30 percent; and for June 1952, 95.20 percent.

Using 1949 as the base year, food production for 1950 was 117 percent; for 1951, 128 percent; and for 1952, 300 percent. The food production of 1952 was 9 percent higher than the yearly food production prior to the war World War II. Using the highest production year prior to 1949 as the base year [no specific year given], the 1952 cotton production was 155 percent;

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flax production, 559 percent; tobacco production, 294 percent; and sugar production, 113 percent. In 1952, the number of livestock increased by 26 percent and sheep by 42 percent /base year used for comparison not indicated/. Fisheries production was 3 times more in 1952 than 1949.

The estimated industrial production for 1952 was as follows:

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>Highest Yearly Production Prior to 1949 (%)</u> | <u>Production for 1949 (%)</u> | <u>Estimated Production for 1952 (%)</u> |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Electric power | 100 | 72 | 115 |
| Coal | 100 | 45 | 90 |
| Petroleum | 100 | 38 | 136 |
| Pig iron | 100 | 11 | 104 |
| Steel ingots | 100 | 16 | 155 |
| Steel products | 100 | 18 | 167 |
| Cement | 100 | 31 | 148 |
| Cotton yarn | 100 | 72 | 144 |
| Cotton cloth | 100 | 73 | 161 |
| Paper | 100 | 90 | 234 |
| Cigarettes | 100 | 83 | 145 |
| Matches | 100 | 85 | 111 |
| Flour | 100 | 87 | 106 |

The 1952 coal production goal of China was set at 28.7 percent more than 1951, while the industrial production goal of the North China area was set at 61 percent over the 1951 production.

In 1952, the industries of the Northeast People's Government conserved some 11,570,220 tons of food under the Practice Economy, Increase Production Movement.

The following achievements in industrial production were made in China during 1952:

1. Coal

Northeast China completed 107.9 percent of its coal production goal; North China, 102.9 percent; East China, 101.7 percent; Central-South China, 129.6 percent; and Southwest China, 110 percent.

2. Petroleum and Fuel

The Yu-men Petroleum Plant has reported that its 1952 production goal was exceeded as follows: gasoline by 10.5 percent, kerosene by 18.9 percent, and heavy machinery oil by 27.5 percent.

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3. Shih-ching-shan Steel and Iron Works

Using the highest production year prior to 1949 no specific year given as the base year, the Shih-ching-shan Steel and Iron Works produced 421.74 percent for 1952.

4. Weaving Industry

In 1952, the weaving industry of China surpassed its 1952 production goal as follows: cotton yarn, 106.1 percent; cotton cloth, 109.26 percent; dyed cloth, 117.18 percent; yarn goods, 100.53 percent; and hemp bags, 180.66 percent.

Domestic and Foreign Trade

In 1952, trade with the Soviet Union constituted 70 percent of China's foreign trade, whereas it was only 61 percent in 1951, and 26 percent in 1950.

Using 1950 as the base year, domestic trade for 1951 was 130 percent, and for 1952, 170 percent.

From 20 November through 4 December 1952, a Conference on Commodities Exchange was held in South China. Business transactions valued at more than 1.27 trillion yuan were conducted at this conference. Sales of machinery manufactured in Canton alone totaled 8 billion yuan.

Some 117 industries and 24,000 businessmen participated in the North China Conference on Commodities Exchange held in Tientsin. Business transactions at this conference totaled some 1.6 trillion yuan.

Private Enterprises

During 1952, private industries were given great stimulus. In Canton alone, there was an increase of some 2,000 new private enterprises. According to an estimate, during 1952, some 60 cities throughout China, including Wu-ch'ang, Hankow, Canton, Ch'ang-sha, Cheng-chou, and Nan-ning, showed an increase in the number of transactions by private industry.

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